

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

ISAAC GRUBB.

FOR CORONER,

DAVID C. ROSE.

The Congressional committee to whom were referred the charges made by the witness Harney, of corruption against Speaker Kerr, made a unanimous report a few days ago completely exonerating the speaker from all the charges that had been brought against him. The report was unanimously adopted by the House by a rising vote. Republicans and Democrats vying with each other to do honor to the character of the distinguished gentleman whom this base attempt was made to vilify. Thus the man Harney has been stung as a perjured scoundrel and liar. It only remains now to meet out to him the punishment his dastardly conduct so richly deserves.

THE NOMINATIONS.—As will be seen by the report in another column the nomination election held on Saturday last has given to the party as its candidates for the office of sheriff and coroner for this county, in the coming campaign, Isaac Grubb and David C. Rose.

This is generally thought to be a strong ticket. Mr. Grubb is well known to the people of this county, having been before them on other occasions both in an official capacity and as a candidate for the nomination which he has just received. His promptness in performing the duties of his office as Deputy Sheriff some years since is a sufficient guarantee that the interests of the county will not suffer in his hands as sheriff. Though not elected when he led the "forlorn hope" of his party on occasions when defeat was certain, he nevertheless, ran far ahead of the rest of the candidates on his ticket, a sufficient indication of his popularity with the people.

Mr. Rose is a resident of Appoquinimink Hundred, a good-hearted, genial man, of quick intelligence, prompt and energetic in his business habits, and, will, if elected, doubtless be one of the best coroners New Castle county has had in a long time.

SUNDAY AT THE CENTENNIAL.—To their lasting credit the Centennial Commissioners still hold on to their original determination to close the gates of the great exhibition on the Sabbath day, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, on the part of persons who desire to have it opened, to cause them to recede from that determination. In the meantime remonstrances against opening the exhibition, and petitions to the Commissioners to stand firm in their adherence to the right, are pouring in upon them from all over the country.

To keep that exhibition open on Sunday would be a desecration of that day, injurious in its effect upon the morals of the nation, extensive as its boundaries and lasting as its existence. America boasts herself a Christian land and has always given to the Sabbath that observance which is its due, and never yet has she felt or suffered one particle of loss or hinderance in her progress to greatness by that observance. Why then should an abrogation of that custom be made now? Now, of all other times, we need to adhere strictly to our moral and religious customs and observances. Many nations and peoples, of all religions and customs, are gathered upon our soil, and now, if ever, we need to show before them our respect and regard, as a nation, for the Christian Sabbath. A vast influence must and will be exerted upon our guests from foreign lands, from their visit here, which will go with them to their distant homes, and according as our example is good or bad so will be the effect of that influence upon them. If we show ourselves ready and willing to yield up our moral and religious customs, or "serpents," at the desire or demand of the devotees of other religions or opponents of our own, our foreign guests will be led to think that we have not the reverential regard for our religion which we profess, and they will have but a poor opinion of our constancy and fidelity.

The paltry excuse that the demand for the opening on Sunday is to afford workingmen an opportunity to visit the exposition, is of no weight. It is an insult to the American laborers, as a class, to pretend that this demand is for their benefit. It is not they who want it. Take the sense of the laborers throughout the land, and nine out of ten would oppose it. The demand is from other sources and from other causes, and the professed regard for the laborers is an excuse or blind for the real reason. All arguments that could be made in favor of keeping the exposition open on Sunday could, by a slight change of the train and wording, be used with equal weight at other times, and on other occasions. Let not the first step in the wrong direction be taken, and no others will follow to be regretted. If the exhibition cannot succeed without opening it on Sunday let it fail.

Advices from Mexico are to the effect that in the revolutionary contest the government forces are uniformly successful, and that the insurgents are losing popular sympathy.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1876.

'SUCCESS' THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHWORD.

Personal intercourse with leading Democrats from every section of the country, who have been in Washington during this session of Congress, and a careful scanning of the principal Democratic journals from every State, has forced upon me the conviction that there has not been, for many years, so great a determination to succeed in a Presidential election, as exists now in the Democratic party. The necessity for success was never more keenly felt; nor has there been for years so much reason to expect success. Upon these points we are agreed; it is only upon the questions of policy that we are divided. But even then, the willingness to yield preferences to what shall seem to be the wisest course is almost unanimous; and it only remains to determine what the wisest course is. The fact is not disputed, I believe, that neither party can win without the State of New York. And it is also agreed that Administrative Reform is to be the chief issue of the campaign. It was, therefore, to be expected that Governor Tilden should become the next President of the United States, if nominated by the Democratic party. Believing him to be so, I have from time to time, frankly stated the facts of his career, as the leader of a Reform movement that has relieved the Democracy of the great State of New York of a blighting disgrace and made him the most popular man within its borders.

AN ARISTOCRATIC ROBBER CONVICTED.

The ideas in the preceding paragraph were suggested to me by reading in the New York Herald and Tribune of today (the World is strangely silent) editorials on the conviction of George D. Lord, of Buffalo, of frauds in the management of the Canals. The Lord family have been to the State of New York what Tweed was to the city, with the difference that while Tweed was plebeian and vulgar, the Lords were aristocratic and "respectable." When Governor Tilden commenced war upon the Canal Ring, this family and their wealthy and powerful connections defied him, precisely as did the Tweed Ring. But the people were on the side of justice, and the government; they have sustained Governor Tilden at every step, and, yesterday, the chief member of the Canal Ring was convicted of crimes that may send him to prison for five years. Is it strange that Governor Tilden is opposed, when many of those fighting against him are struggling to free themselves from the penitentiary? But, for every thief that rises against him, five honest men come to his support. The Tribune says of Lord's conviction: "Among the people at large this evidence of the practicality of the Governor's reforms will make a deep impression," and thinks that the question of Governor Tilden's strength and popularity is settled. The Herald takes a similar view of the matter.

COMPROMISE CANDIDATES are beginning to loom up in both parties, in view of the possibility that the friends of the gentlemen most prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency will become so embittered against each other that the nomination of none of the rivals is possible. Of the Republicans, Wheeler of New York, Washburne of Illinois, Mr. Minister of France, and Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, are most spoken of. Wheeler, perhaps, ahead. Among the Democrats, if neither Bayard, Tilden, Hancock, Hendricks, Thurman or Parker can be nominated, Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, will be strongly urged as a candidate. Mr. Swann's public career is unspotted, and his private character is without blemish. And, in speaking of Governor Swann, I am reminded of a fact that comparatively few persons consider, when discussing the capacity of public men. It is this: The Government official who has all the help he requires, who is provided from the Public Treasury with all the money he requires for the payment of expenses which he may deem necessary, has a fine time of it compared with the conductor of large private enterprises, whose duties require of him that he shall not only prosecute them to success, but shall also provide the means for doing so. George Law, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Thomas Swann, and a score of other able and wealthy men, engaged in large steamship lines, inventors, and others, whose pursuits in private life have contributed to the wealth of the country, and to give it a high place among the nations of the earth, have not only performed duties wholly similar to those of our best Cabinet officers, and equally beneficial to the people, but have been obliged also, and at the same time, to perform the incomparably more difficult task of raising the means for the payment of expenses. Of Mr. Swann it may be said that he has never touched any enterprise, of either a public or private character, in which he has not accomplished his purpose to the satisfaction of all concerned—whether as Governor of the State, as a Representative in Congress, President of a railroad, or in any other of the various enterprises of private life of which he has been the director.

THE EXCITEMENT occasioned by the sudden illness of Mr. Blaine was very intense here, and is hardly abated at the time I write. It is not possible to foresee what the effect will be upon his nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati; but it would seem hardly safe to nominate a man for President whose brain may have been seriously affected by apoplectic effusion. Still there can be no doubt that Blaine's illness has had the effect to create great sympathy for him, even among his political enemies, and the telegrams from Cincinnati give assurance that none of his friends have yet deserted him on account of it. Blaine is not a man whom the Democratic party need fear if he is nominated. He has very great ability, and has more personal popularity than any other man named in connection with the Cincinnati nomination. He is a general favorite with the members of the Press, to which fact he owes much of his political advancement. But he is so involved, even by his own statements, in questionable, if not positively corrupt, transactions, as a member of Congress; that, whatever may have been the popular effect of his daring coup d'état in the House, the sober second thought of the people will condemn him, and he will, if nominated, prove an unfortunate choice.

SPEAKER KERR'S TRIUMPH gives general satisfaction here. The report of the House Committee fully exonerated him from the charge of bribery brought against him by Harney and signed by all the members of the committee, including the two Republican members. The latter made speeches expressing their confidence in the integrity of Mr. Kerr, and the House unanimously accepted the report of the committee. Altogether, it was a pleasant scene to witness in these times, when party spirit is so rife.

Our New York Letter.

New York, June 9, 1876.

A CHAPTER ON EXODUS.

And now comes the season when if you want to see any New Yorker who is anybody you can find him—or her, as the case may be. Mrs. Grundy says that if you are anybody you must not be in New York for the next three months at the very least; so if Paterfamilias, owing to hard times, falling stocks or misplaced bets on base ball or mustang riding, pleads a lack of the multiplicity of business to take a breakfast in the city, or to settle the family at Saratoga or Long Branch or Cape May or the Centennial for the season, Materfamilias draws down the corners of her mouth with ominous determination, has the front blinds closed with a bang, jerks down the shades with her own hands, locks the front door and pockets the key, gives a final look at her breakfast in the kitchen, and after sending him out the back way to seek his "nasty old office," through byways and alleys, sits down to console with her daughters over the brutality of men in general and of the head of that family in particular. The accumulation of dust on the front steps and door plate is thenceforward a thing to be encouraged, and should any indiscreet domestic in basement confidences with the girl next door dare to breathe aught of the true state of the case, the places that knew her would straightway know her no more.

HOT WEATHER.

Thus it is that we who unfortunate scribblers are supposed to show our heads in the city this hot weather. But for us there is no respite, and even these days when a fellow feels like punching the marrow out of his bones to get a draft through them we have to be dogging about with true newspaper ubiquity gathering sunstroke for ourselves and news for an insatiable public. With which bid for sympathy permit me to offer you a few disjointed facts, placing first the coolest ones I can think of.

A FREE SWIM.

The two public swimming baths which the city boasts have been opened this week and are gratefully appreciated by the few that find admission thereto. In a city of this size, which is so surrounded with water the inadequacy of these institutions is simply shameful. Two baths of the size of these are merely an aggravation to the quarter of a million people who should and would use this great sanitary appliance were the conveniences thereto furnished them. Some new ones will doubtless be opened this season.

THE REGATTA.

The Centennial Regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which came off on Thursday afternoon was a grand success. The heat on shore only served to set off and render more grateful the refreshing coolness and stiff breeze on the bay. There were twenty entries for the race, and the spectators formed by the large fleet of white wings and shapely hulls flying over the water was inspiring indeed.

A MUNICIPAL BEREAVEMENT.

We have suffered a municipal bereavement in the death of the second of the two white whales recently brought down from the coast of Labrador for Coup's Aquarium. One of these animals, which were the first ever known to be taken alive, died shortly after their arrival and now the second has followed it. The loss is a severe one as the cost of taking and transporting the huge creatures was very large, but nothing daunted, Mr. Coup has this week dispatched another expedition to Labrador for a duplicate monster. Extra care is to be taken of their next prize. Instead of letting him beat himself to death in a tank it is proposed to tow him down, at least part of the way, by river or canal. Who wouldn't be a white whale this weather?

FLUNKYVISM.

In my last I omitted mention of an event which caused immeasurable excitement among our social *crème de la crème*, namely, the marriage of a real, live English lord to a beautiful Cuban. The aristocrat who so graciously honored plebeian America was Lord Mandeville, peer to the Duchy of Manchester, and to one of the finest estates in England. The *haut ton* are ecstatic over the reflected glory with which the occasion covered them, and the newspapers plume themselves on the "future American Duchess" and the "brilliant pedigree" of the noble fish taken in an American matrimonial net. Considering that the lady is herself a foreigner, the daughter of a Cuban refugee and belongs in no way to our republic, the extreme flunkyness of this is rich indeed. Would it not be well for the government to repeal all taxes and obtain its revenues by selling titles to our codfish aristocracy who so evidently yearn for them? How the bosoms of Lord Corruption and Lady Shoddy would swell with pride and gratification on receiving their patents of nobility and how carefully would they gather up their skirts to save their sacred persons from the contamination of contact with the common herd!—The plan is respectfully submitted to Congress as entirely feasible and certain to be popular.

THE RING SERPENT.

It was generally supposed that the old "Ring" serpent was pretty thoroughly killed, but there is a little life in the tail yet. The "wiggler" that attracts notice this time is the suit of the widow of the Ring architect, Kellum, to recover his commission of three per cent on \$3,000,000, the alleged cost of the famous Court House, which furnished the daily bread of those industrious and self-sacrificing patriots, Tweed, Connolly & Co., for several years. This claim, which amounted to some \$240,000 was prosecuted with vigor, until the city, after getting the testimony of experts to the effect that the building should not have cost over \$2,300,000, hinted at suing Kellum's estate for the amount it had lost through the architect's villainy or incompetence, when the widow "folded her tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away."

finding that that was all she could steal.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

The most distinguished stranger in New York at present is Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grand nephew of the first and nephew of the second Emperor, himself showing the hereditary instincts by his brilliant record as Colonel in the French army in Egypt. He is a tall, striking looking man of middle age, distinguished and of fine presence, altogether worthy, in appearance at least, of the illustrious name he bears. Col. Bonaparte, who intends visiting the Centennial and then passing the summer at Newport, is now in the city with his family at the Westminster, one of the most quietly elegant hotels on this continent and the one especially sought by men of prominence in literature, science, and art. Here was the New York home of the lamented Dickens and of Wilkie Collins during his recent visit to this country; and here during their sojourn in the metropolis may always be found Proctor, the great English lecturer and astronomer, our own John B. Gough and scores of others among the class whom men delight to honor.

GILMORE'S CHERLESS AND BEREAVED.

The Hippodrome as it was under Barnum and Moody, Gilmore's Garden as it is to-day, has been a prominent point of interest this week. It was Fenbach's last week for one thing, and for another, the Fenbachs were the guests of a grand assault by the ultra-teetotal element, who, doubtless believing that the shades of Moody & Sankey, still hovering about the place, would aid them in such a work, took the Sunday liquor law as a pretext, and invoking the aid of the police made numerous arrests of the waiters and beer sellers who were employed. These radical proceedings do not meet popular approval, and even the Judges before whom the cases were taken but thinly concealed their disapprobation. Recorder Hackett in fact openly condemns the action as officious and unwarrantable.

OFFENBACH HAVING finished a very successful season here will next direct a series of his own operas to be given at Booth's Theatre with Aïme as prima donna. Gilmore with his military band and Levy the cornetist will occupy the band stand vacated amid the verdant decorations of the Garden.

AMUSEMENT GOSSIP.

This week ending the regular season at most of the theatres the coming one will be a sort of off week in amusements. The Union Square closes temporarily, after a very successful run of "Conquering the Yoke" family. "Pique" will have its 200th and last representation at the 5th Ave. on the 23rd inst. The success of "The Mighty Dollar" at Wallack's continues unabated. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer of Booth's, not satisfied with their brilliant successes of the past season promise us a genuine sensation in the near future, the exact nature of which is as yet not permitted to mention. At the Park Theatre "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is drawing splendidly, with B. Joy Heron as Eva and the original Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard, who for 23 years has played this part and no other. RADIX.

General News Summary.

The fire at Kingston, Ont., on Monday night destroyed property valued at nearly \$400,000.

The Maine Democratic State Convention at Bangor Tuesday adopted resolutions endorsing Tilden.

Immense damage has been done by floods in Switzerland, and railroad transit has been considerably interrupted.

Hon. H. B. Anthony has been re-elected United States Senator by the Rhode Island Assembly for the fourth term.

The 19th of September has been fixed upon for the commencement of the trial of General Babcock, in the Criminal Court of Washington.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence among the cattle in the country near Montreal, Canada.

Several children have died in Port Jervis, N. Y., of a disease of a strange and malignant type that seems to baffie the skill of the physicians.

The House has passed a resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict immigration to persons engaged in commercial pursuits.

The loss of the Gaulemlean gunboat General Barrios is reported. The crew were saved, but sixteen soldiers were drowned.

The great railway lines have again reduced rates for west-bound freight, this time from 75 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds to certain points.

The rivers in the south of France, especially the Adour and Garonne, are rising with alarming rapidity, and a disastrous inundation is feared.

Senators are so greatly absorbed in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention that an adjournment was had on Monday until Thursday.

Clymer's committee on Monday presented a unanimous report exonerating Speaker Kerr, which was adopted unanimously by the House.

Michael Nolan was kicked and beaten to death by Thomas McDonnell, Jr., near Lake Montebello, in Baltimore county, Md., on Friday afternoon.

Henry Ward Beecher's house in Brooklyn was robbed of between six hundred and eight hundred dollars' worth of silverware on Saturday morning.

In the trial of Charles G. Fisher, late Assistant United States District Attorney, in progress in Washington, the defense will put in the plea of insanity.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION!

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL!

BLAINE AHEAD!

BRISTOL STOCK RISING!

THE PLATFORM!

HAYES NOMINATED.

FIRST DAY.

The Republican National Convention assembled in Exposition Hall, Cincinnati on Wednesday, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Mullen, was organized with Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York, as temporary chairman, who made a speech, returning his thanks to the convention, and eulogizing President Grant and the Republican party generally. The Roll of the States was called and the usual committees—on credentials, organization, resolutions &c., appointed. Resolutions were offered for giving woman suffrage, non-sectarian schools, compulsory education, the taxation of church property, the protection of immigrants, and opposing compulsory observance of the Sabbath, and any discrimination against citizens of foreign birth. All the resolutions were referred. Following these resolutions Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, of New York, rose and requested that an address of the Republican Reform Club, of that city, be read before the convention. Permission being accorded, he repeated the address of June 6th. The allusions to specie payments, the broken promises of the President and Congress, and to the accession of the democratic party to power unless the convention expresses a determination to reform things generally, were received with applause.

The proceedings continued with a characteristic speech from Gen. Logan, in which he spoke of the investigations ordered by Congress as an uprising of the rebel element in a new form to assassinate the private character of every leading republican in the land, and bring about by "star chamber" proceedings the destruction of the Republican party. After brief speeches from General Hawley, Governor Noyes, the Rev. Mr. Garnet (colored), who injected into his remarks the Freedman's Bank swindle, (which rather negatives the force of Mr. Logan's objections to investigation,) Gov. Howard of Michigan, and Fred. Douglass, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was made permanent chairman, and the convention adjourned at 3.45 P. M. until 10 A. M., next day.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings were altogether preliminary to the main issue—balloting for the several candidates put in nomination. Almost the only debate during the day was on the report of the committee on credentials, and on that there was no serious controversy except in respect to the contesting delegations from Alabama—the one known as the Haralson and the other as the Spencer delegation. The Haralson delegation was finally admitted by a close vote.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform reported from the Committee on Resolutions congratulates the Republican party of having purged the country of slavery; it declares that the United States is a nation and not a league, and that the Republican party is the defender of popular government; that it is its duty to protect citizens everywhere; demands a steady progress towards specie payments; declares that Senators and Representatives ought not to dictate appointments, and that fitness and capacity should be the sole passport to office; recommends a constitutional amendment against appropriations for schools under sectarian control; opposes further grants by railroads, but says nothing about subsidies by means of government loans or to endorsements of bonds of railroad corporations; thinks something or other should be done on moral and political grounds about the liquor traffic; and that the duty of the government to protect all other classes of immigrants; denounces the pogroms; says a kind word for the woman suffragist; another and stronger for the soldiers; deprecates sectional strife, and at the same time provokes it by denouncing the Democratic party, as allied to and sympathizing with treason, and at the close praises President Grant for his services, and as deserving the continued gratitude of the American people.

After the reading of the platform the following candidates were put in nomination for President of the United States in the order stated: Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; Benjamin H. Brewster, of Kentucky; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Rufus B. Hawley, of New York; Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. The heaviest applause was manifested when the names of Brewster and Blaine were announced.

The convention adjourned at 6 P. M., without a ballot, until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The balloting for a candidate for President commenced this morning, with the following result:

1st BALLOT.

Blaine, 291; Brewster, 113; Morton, 125; Conkling, 96; Hayes, 65; Hartranft, 58; Jewell, 11.

2nd BALLOT.

Blaine, 298; Brewster, 114; Morton, 111; Conkling, 90; Hayes, 64; Hartranft, 63; Jewell, 2; Washburne, 1.

3rd BALLOT.

Blaine, 292; Brewster, 126; Morton, 108; Conkling, 84; Hartranft, 71; Hayes, 68; Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2.

4th BALLOT.

Blaine, 286; Brewster, 113; Hayes, 104; Morton, 95; Hartranft, 69; Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2.

5th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

6th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

7th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

8th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

9th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

10th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

11th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

12th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

13th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

14th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

15th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

16th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

17th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

18th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

19th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

20th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

21st BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

22nd BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

23rd BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

24th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

25th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

26th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

27th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

28th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

29th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

30th BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.

31st BALLOT.

Blaine, 308; Hayes, 113; Brewster, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 1.</

Agricultural.

Mulching Strawberries.

In strawberry culture the soil must be rich and mellow prior to planting; the weeds and grass must be kept out of the beds, the first season, and there should be no disturbance of the ground near the roots, at any time in the spring of the second year, before the fruit is ripe. From the time the blossoms come out, until the fruit is matured, straw-benches require a great deal of moisture. If, from any cause, this moisture of the soil is cut off even for a short time, the yield as well as the size of the fruit will be materially reduced. In a climate like ours, where we are subject to long droughts, it is of the utmost importance to guard against such contingencies. The most simple, practical, and inexpensive way of doing this is by "mulching," or covering the beds with straw, hay, or manure, and among the "stools," with salt marsh hay or straw. This can be done any time through the month of May, and will always repay liberally for the outlay. When the mulching material—salt hay, straw, or pine hay—is plenty, it may be put on a couple of inches in thickness, no injury resulting from the quantity. The mulch answers a double purpose—of keeping the ground moist, cool, and of even temperature, and at the same time preserving the fruit clean and free from sand and grit, of which there is sure to be much in the fruit when the beds are left without it. By running the mulching material through a hay-sutter, the labor of putting it on is greatly lessened, especially if the rows and plants are close together. The mistake is often made of using fresh hay as a mulch on strawberries, which results in giving a first-class "rot" in grass that will choke the vines.—P. T. Quinn, in *Scribner*, for June.

Raising Tomatoes.

Burr tells us that the French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flower is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push out strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to the level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unobtainable by other means.—*Boston Globe*.

AN IMMENSE POULTRY YARD.—A. B. Robeson, of Greens, Chenango county, N. Y., has an immense poultry yard. He keeps 6,000 ducks, 4,000 turkeys and 1,200 hens. They consume daily six bushels of corn, two barrels of meal, two barrels of potatoes, and a quantity of charcoal. He has twelve buildings for his fowls from one hundred to two hundred feet long, one hundred and fourteen feet wide, and seven feet under the eaves, with a door in each end of them. He says there is money in poultry, and he can make out of his 6,000 ducks enough to pay for his egg house, which cost \$7,000. He intends to keep a great many more next season, and has agents out all over the country buying up poultry and eggs.

EFFECTS OF THE USE OF PARSLEY.—Mr. McMurtrie, the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, after a series of experiments to determine whether the arsenical compounds used to destroy the potato beetle would be absorbed by the growing plant in quantities sufficient to be dangerous or deleterious to animal life, found that no arsenic can be absorbed and assimilated in this way by plants in the process of growth; and with the quantity of Paris green usually applied to the acre, no effects upon the plants or their consumers is possible. This view is the one generally received now by chemists.

TO SAVE EGG PLANTS.—Potato bugs made such a sad havoc among the egg plants last year that it seemed almost impossible to raise the toothsome vegetable, and many persons concluded to give up the task this season. For their benefit we would say that tansy straw among the plants will keep the bugs away entirely; this remedy is given on the authority of a gentleman who tried it with success last year.

The Discovery of Coffee.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree that was covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were so fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance into a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips, it was fresh, agreeable. In a moment after, the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it coffee, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

FOR WHAT?—At the Japan department in Philadelphia, a few days since, a young lady examining a quantity wrought was asked a Japanese youth in attendance: "What is that vase made for?" "Madame that was made expressly to receive the admiration of the American ladies."

He Went by the Almanac.

All the street lamps in a suburban village are lighted by one man, John Bones. It was observed recently, that whenever there were bright moonlight nights, Mr. Bones would have all the lamps burning from early in the evening until dawn, while upon the nights when there was no moon he would not light them at all, and the streets would be as dark as tar. At last people began to complain about it, and one day Supervisor Thomas called to see Mr. Bones about it. He remarked to him: "Mr. Bones, people are finding fault because you light up on moonlight nights, and don't light the lamps when it is dark. I'd like you to manage the thing a little better."

"It struck me as being singular, too, but I can't help it. I've got instructions to follow the almanac, and I'm going to follow it."

"Did the almanac say there'd be no moon last night?"

"Yes, it did."

"Well, the moon was shining though, and at its full."

"I know," said Mr. Bones, "and that's what gets me. How in the thunder moon kin shine when the almanac says it won't be out. Perhaps there is something the matter with the moon."

"Guess not."

"Well, it's changed of somehow, and I've got to have something regular to go by. I'm going by what the almanac says, and if the moon's going to shuffle around kinder loose, then I'll bound to light them lamps if there's millions of moons shining in the sky. There's my orders, and I'll mind 'em."

"How do you know that the almanac is not wrong?"

"Because I know it sinit. It was always right before."

"Let's look at it."

"There it is. Look here, now. Don't it say 'full moon on the 20th,' and this yer's only the 9th, and it's full moon now."

"That's so, and—er—er, less so—er—er. Mr. Bones, do you know what year this almanac is in?"

"No, it isn't; it's for 1866. It's ten years old."

"Oh, no! 1866! Well, now, it is, by George, 1866! Why, mercurial Moses! I got the wrong one off the shelf, and I've been depending on it for three months. No wonder the lamps were wrong. Well, that beat Danagher!"

Then Mr. Bones tore up the almanac and got one for 1876, and ever since that time the lamp-lighting department has given satisfaction.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

WHINING.—There is a class of people in this world—by no means small—who whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor; or, if rich, because they have no health to enjoy their riches; they whine because they have "too much," and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died, and they are living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine, and they whine no one can tell why. Now, we would like to say a word to those whining persons. First, stop whining! It is no use, this everlasting complaining, fretting, fault-finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures that ever lived! Do you know that it is a well-settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of physiological law? And do you know that life is pretty much as you make it? You can make it bright and shiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This is only meant to discipline us to fit us for a higher and purer state of being. Then stop whining and fretting, and go on your way rejoicing.

THE TWO WEBSTERS.—When Mr. Webster visited England, after he had attained fame enough to precede him, an English gentleman took him one day to see Lord Brougham. That eminent Briton received our Daniel with such coolness that he was glad to get away and back to his room. The man who had taken him at once returned to Lord Brougham in haste and anger.

"My lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him, and has filled me with mortification."

"Why, what on earth have I done, and whom have I been rude to?"

"To Daniel Webster, of the Senate of the United States."

"Great Jupiter what a blunder! I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English language."

Then the great Chancellor quickly hunted up the American Senator, and having other tastes in common besides law and politics, they made a royal night of it.—*Harpers Magazine* for June.

EXPECTED DISAPPOINTMENTS.—What you are prepared for rarely happens. The precise thing you expected comes not once in a thousand times. A confused state of mind results from experience of such cases. Your real feeling often is: Such a thing seems quite sure to happen; I may say I expect it to happen; and yet I don't expect it, because I do for experience has taught me to expect the thing which I expect, which I think most likely, hardly ever comes. I am not prepared to side with a thoughtless world, which is ready to laugh at the confused statements of the Irishman who had killed his pig. It is not a bull; it is a great psychological fact that is involved in his seemingly contradictory declaration: "It did not weigh as much as I expected, and I never thought it would."—*Boyd*.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE YOUNG.—Avoid all boasting and exaggerations, back-biting and abuse, and evil speaking; slang phrases and oaths in conversation; depreciate no man's qualities, and avoid hospitalities of the humblest kind; in a hearty and appreciative manner; avoid giving offence, and if you do offend, have the malice to apologize; infuse as much elegance as possible into your thoughts as well as your actions; and, as you avoid vulgarities you will increase the enjoyment of life, and grow in the respect of others.—*Blunders in Behavior Corrected*.

Humorous.

THE DAMAGER.—A colored citizen, of Ohio street, maintains a family dog about six inches high and eight inches long. The said dog never tried to eat up any one until a few days ago, when he attacked a pedestrian and nipped his leg. The pedestrian at once called the owner of the dog out doors and demanded damages.

"What's de proofs of de bite?" inquired the colored man.

"Right there," replied the victim, exhibiting a black and blue spot.

"And what's de damage?"

"Five hundred dollars!"

"Shoo! You can have de dog for a dollar."

"Makes no difference," continued the man. "I don't say that he has inflicted five hundred dollars worth of physical damage. I estimate that at only two shillings, but I can't be awake nights and think of hydrophobia for no small sum."

"I can't never pay dat sum."

"Then I'll sue you."

"Very well. I'll adjourn de suit till de bite gets better, and den whar will yer proofs be?"

The man reflected a moment and said, "I see we must come down to physical damages."

"The colored man knocked the dog in the head with the spade, and as the animal kicked its last leg remarked: "If you have been bitten by a dog I know nuffin about it. I used to own a little dog, but he's dead now! If dar's any more talk 'bout damages around here I'll climb over de fence and hurt some white man!"

There wasn't any more talk.

HEALTHY LABOR IN THE GARDEN.—A poor old man having to use a crutch to help him along, sat down on the grass on Baker street a few days ago, his back against a close board fence, to nibble at a hard biscuit. It was not long before he realized that the owner of the place behind him was working in the garden, assisted by his estimable wife.

"That's no way to make an onion bed!" the old man heard the husband call out.

"Perhaps not; you know all about gardening!" mocked the wife.

"I've made more onion beds than you ever heard of," he hoarsely said.

"Made 'em sitting on a chair in a saloon, didn't you?" she squeaked.

"Go to blazes with your old garden," he yelled, throwing down his hoe.

"Don't talk that way to me—don't tell me to go to blazes," she warned.

There was a word or two more, and then the poor old man leaped up, forgetting his crutch, leaped up and down to find a knot hole and gasped out:

"If that ain't the sound of some one being choked then I'm a liar, and I'd give fifty dollars to find a hole in this fence as big as a mighty small pin head."

AN ENTHUSIAST IN HUGGING.—A couple from the country came to the city yesterday, procured a license and were married in due form. They left on the afternoon train for home. They attracted the attention of every passenger by their lavish display of affection. The young man kept his arm tight around the bride's waist, as if he was afraid she would vanish before he knew it, and she didn't seem to care if he hugged her right along for half a day. She was so terribly homesick that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by he seemed to think that explanation would be in order. He borrowed a chew of tobacco of a man near the door, and remarked:

"I'm going to hug that girl she isn't worth a hog, though I know she isn't!"

"I wouldn't," replied the man.

"And that's where you'd fool yourself," continued the young man, "when I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land, with forty head of stock on it, I can make the homeliest girl in the world look like an angel to me!"—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

A dwelling-house on Clifford street took fire in one of the chambers the other night from an exploding kerosene lamp. The flames were extinguished after a sharp struggle by the woman of the house, who had her hands pretty badly burned. She was relating her adventures to a neighbor next morning, and the woman asked:

"Why didn't you raise an alarm, where was Bessie?"

"Bessie and her beau were courting in the parlor," was the calm reply.

"And you never called to them?"

"Not a word. I have known of cases where a sudden alarm has upset a young man just as he was about to propose and changed the whole future of two lives."—*Detroit Free Press*.

HEN PARDONABLE DECEPTION.—The Carson (Nevada) *Tribune* tells the following: A lady was out trading at one of our dry goods stores the other day when she ran short of money and asked the clerk to put the other on the books. He cheerfully agreed and said he would send the bill to her husband. "You'd better send it to me," she said, as he figured up the cost. "I've got a peculiar habit. If that bill gives \$11 for sugar, coffee and tea, he'll give me \$12, and if it gives \$12, he'll give me \$13 for balance on dry goods he'll see you in Jericho before he pays it. Make it out for groceries."

The Chicago Times says: "The other Sunday Sam Bowles went to church in Springfield, Mass., and feeling the effects of his severe editorial labors through the week, went to napping. By and by he was awakened by a preacher, who struck the desk and shouted: 'Who shall be able to stand up in the presence of the Lord on that awful day?' And Sam Bowles, rising in his pew, remarked, 'Charles Francis Adams is the only man that can do it, and I nominate him for the position.'"

PLAYING RAILROAD.—A little boy of five years was playing railroad with his sister of two and a half, when drawing her upon a footstool, he imagined himself the engine and conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped, and called out Philadelphia, and in a moment after Camden, and then Bridgeton. He was now at the end of his knowledge of towns, and at the next place he cried out, "Heaven!" His little sister said, eagerly, "Top! I dess I'll get out here."

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Delaware Division. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 29th, 1876, (Sundays excepted), trains leave as follows:

NORTH.		MIXED.		PASSENGER.	
PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.
Delmar,	5:50	2:55	1:00	Delmar,	5:50
Seaford,	6:17	3:10	1:17	Seaford,	6:17
Bridgeville,	6:32	3:25	1:32	Bridgeville,	6:32
Greenwood,	6:42	3:35	1:42	Greenwood,	6:42
Farmington,	6:51	3:40	1:51	Farmington,	6:51
Harrington,	7:00	3:45	1:56	Harrington,	7:00
Felton,	7:13	3:58	2:09	Felton,	7:13
Centerville,	7:18	4:03	2:14	Centerville,	7:18
Woodside,	7:23	4:08	2:19	Woodside,	7:23
Wilmington,	7:37	4:22	2:33	Wilmington,	7:37
Moorton,	7:40	4:25	2:36	Moorton,	7:40
Broomfield,	7:46	4:31	2:42	Broomfield,	7:46
SMYRNA,	8:00	4:45	2:56	SMYRNA,	8:00
Clayton,	8:08	4:53	3:04	Clayton,	8:08
Green Spring,	8:21	5:06	3:17	Green Spring,	8:21
Blackbird,	8:40	5:25	3:36	Blackbird,	8:40
Townsend,	8:16	5:41	3:52	Townsend,	8:16
MIDDLETOWN,	8:33	5:57	4:08	MIDDLETOWN,	8:33
Mt. Pleasant,	8:37	6:01	4:12	Mt. Pleasant,	8:37
Kirkwood,	8:40	6:04	4:15	Kirkwood,	8:40
Rodney,	8:42	6:06	4:17	Rodney,	8:42
Bear,	8:43	6:07	4:18	Bear,	8:43
State Road,	8:44	6:08	4:19	State Road,	8:44
New Castle,	8:48	6:12	4:23	New Castle,	8:48
Delaware,	8:50	6:14	4:25	Delaware,	8:50
Philadelphia,	9:25	8:15	5:00	Philadelphia,	9:25
Wilmington,	10:45	9:35	6:15	Wilmington,	10:45
Baltimore,	11:10	9:50	6:40	Baltimore,	11:10

SOUTH.		MIXED.		PASSENGER.	
PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.	PHILADELPHIA.	WILMINGTON.
Philadelphia,	11:30	8:00	5:15	Philadelphia,	11:30
Baltimore,	7:00	8:00	5:15	Baltimore,	7:00
Wilmington,	12:55	9:30	6:30	Wilmington,	12:55
Del. Junction,	9:40			Del. Junction,	9:40
New Castle,	1:30	9:52	6:42	New Castle,	1:30
State Road,	9:54			State Road,	9:54
Bear,	10:03			Bear,	10:03
Rodney,	10:06			Rodney,	10:06
Kirkwood,	2:05	10:14	6:50	Kirkwood,	2:05
Mt. Pleasant,	2:19	10:24	7:04	Mt. Pleasant,	2:19
MIDDLETOWN,	2:40	10:42	7:24	MIDDLETOWN,	2:40
Townsend,	2:57	10:52	7:33	Townsend,	2:57
Blackbird,	3:09	11:04	7:45	Blackbird,	3:09
Green Spring,	3:15	11:05	7:51	Green Spring,	3:15
Clayton,	3:30	11:12	8:00	Clayton,	3:30
Blackbird,	3:38	11:18	8:08	Blackbird,	3:38
Broomfield,	3:48	11:27	8:17	Broomfield,	3:48
Moorton,	3:51	11:28	8:20	Moorton,	3:51
DOVER,	4:10	11:35	8:18	DOVER,	4:10
Wilmington,	4:22	11:42	8:30	Wilmington,	4:22
Woodside,	11:55	8:32		Woodside,	11:55
Centerville,	11:55	8:37		Centerville,	11:55
Felton,	12:00	8:42		Felton,	12:00
Harrington,	12:05	8:47		Harrington,	12:05
Farmington,	12:10	8:52		Farmington,	12:10
Greenwood,	12:15	8:57		Greenwood,	12:15
Bridgeville,	12:20	9:02		Bridgeville,	12:20
Seaford,	12:25	9:07		Seaford,	12:25
Delmar,	12:30	9:12		Delmar,	12:30

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, JUNE 5th, 1876, Steamer

"MAJOR REYBOLD."

Capt. W. Eugene Reybold, Will leave Salem, N. J., every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 a. m. Returning, leave Arch Street Wharf at 3 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

from Salem, Delaware City and New Castle, good for ten days, 75 cents, note to return on either "Reybold" or steamer "Perry."

FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

All lot goods must be reported to the Captain within three days.

Spring and Summer Arrangement.

On and after WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, THE STEAMER

"TRUMPETER."

will leave Georgetown, Md., at 7 o'clock, a. m., Baltimore at 7:30, Turner's Creek at 8, Bettendorf at 8:30, and Buck's Neck at 10 o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore at 1 o'clock, p. m. Returning will leave Baltimore at 10:30 a. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Register's Orders.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

New Castle Office, May 10th, 1876. Upon the application of William H. Cochran and Charles P. Cochran, Administrators of John Cochran, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrators aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration, C. T. A., upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within sixty days from the date of said Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or to file a bill in writing, within the time specified, and to be continued therein two months.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator, C. T. A., on or before May 10th, 1877, or abide by an Assembly in such case made and provided.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

New Castle Office, March 18, 1876. Upon the application of Colles Erasmus, Administrator of DANIEL QUATE, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of said Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or to file a bill in writing, within the time specified, and to be continued therein two months.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before March 18th, 1877, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Miscellaneous.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL, and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

No.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	COUGHS, Croup, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	DIARRHOEA, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting, etc.,	25
7.	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faciache,	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	DYSURIA, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	SUPPRESSION, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficulty Breathing,	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills, Fever, Ague,	25
17.	PILES, blood or hemorrhoids,	25
18.	OPHTHALMIA, and Sore of Weak Eyes,	25
19.	CATABRIS, acute or chronic, Influenza,	25
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent coughs,	25
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing,	25
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing,	25
23.	SCORFULA, enlarged glands, Swellings,	25
24.	GONORRHOEA, Physical Weakness,	25
25.	DROPSY and scanty Secretions,	25
26.	SEA-SICKNESS, sickness from riding,	25
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel,	25
28.	NEURALGIA, Bilious Stomach,	25
29.	OPHTHALMIA, or involuntary discharges,	1 00
30.	SORE THROAT, Canker,	25
31.	URINARY AFFECTIONS, wetting the bed,	25
32.	PAINTED PERSONS, with Spasms,	25
33.	DISEASE OF HEART, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
34.	ERYSIPELAS, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
35.	CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions,	60

FAMILY CASES.

Cure (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, \$10 00

Cure (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

These remedies are sent by the free of charge, no bill to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address H. HUMPHREY'S.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.

Agent and Depot, No. 523 BROADWAY, N. Y. For sale by all druggists.

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Opposite Rail Road Depot, TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

I am prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests at reasonable rates.

The Bar is at all times stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Seagames.

A fine Livery is also attached to the